men who come here to sell out their party. I cannot say what the consideration is for this action. I do not want to say what the consideration is; but it is currently reported that a large amount of money was raised to confirm these nominees."

There was a good deal of confusion in the chamber at this time. The Republicans vigorously applauded the speaker. Several Democrate members shouted the speaker. There was a fille a gentleman, whether he is a Republican or not, provided he acts like a gentleman. But when men elected as Republicans by Republicans come here and violate their pledges and sacrifice their principles and turn traitors I have no respect for them. It is a well-known fact that certain Aldermen have not been affiliated with the majority of the Republicans in this Board. One of them, standing about six feet two inches high and weighing more than 200 pounds, says that he is twenty-one years old and able to take care of himself. Well, I have always heard that the most precious jewels came in small packages; but this man may be said to resemble a bundle of rags. The speaker's description of one of the Aldermen as he looked squarely at him was received by the throng with a roar of laughter, long continued. As for the Mayor, he writes a very pretty speech for the public; but does he practise what he preaches? No, he does not. When he sent us a very touching message on the occasion of the death of President Garfield, he said that the tragedy was only-another evitence that the principle that to the victors belong the spoils is wrong in theory and practice. Now he comes here, and from merely partisan views he nominates two Democrats to succeed two Republicans. I say to the two Republi There was stillness in the chamber when Alder-

There was stillness in the chamber when Alderman Seaman arose to reply. He said:
"So far as myself and Alderman Waite are concerned, we are willing to take the responsibility for our actions. We are both from the same district, and our actions. We are both from the same district, and if the people are not pleased they need not received us. [A Voice—You may be certain they won't.] I have not received a dollar, nor do I expect any money for my vote. I do not propose to be whipped in by—"

Aldermen McClave—Has any member of this Board tried to whip you in †
Alderman Seaman—No. Well, I am not going to give any names. I propose to act independently. These nominations have been sent in to this Board. Mayor Grace has said that he would nominate no one but Democrats. That is the best reason why we should vote for these men. I don't want to stop the wheels of the Mayor's administration.

WHAT ALDERMAN WAITE SAID. Alderman Waite rose slowly, and said: "I can pnly repeat the remarks made by Alderman Seaman. When Alderman McClave made the assertion that a money consideration had been given or promised to myself or my colleague, he declared what he knew to be untrue."

Alderman Hawes-If this question involved the blocking of the wheels of the City Government, it then might be my duty to vote for confirmation, but it is now an entirely different matter. We have here two Polee Justices. They are Republicans and gentlemen. It is not a question of blocking Mayor Grace's administration. It is simply a question of turning out two Republicans to make places for two Democrats. For one I can't and won't vote to put out these two gentlemen merely to gratify the whim of Mayor Grace or the County Democracy or any other faction. I have nothing to say to the two Republican members who vote for these Democratic nominees. Their motives and their actions are their own. But for the life of me i cannot see how they can come to any other conclusion than to vote brainst the confirmation.

Alderman Sheils—I want to know of these Republicans if Governor Cornell has appointed any but Republicans to office?

Alderman Wells—I will answer the gentleman if he wishes. ocking of the wheels of the City Government, it

he wishes.

Alderman Sheils [considerably taken aback by the prompiness with which his challenge was accepted]

—Wait until I am through. I am under no obligation to the Mayor. There was a time when under the lash I voted for Republicans. [Loud and decisive lands of the lash I was a time when under the lash I was a time when the lash was a time

Alderman Slevin—If all accounts are correct, you are under a good-many obligations to the Mayor.

He obtained for you the nomination for Alderman

Alderman Kirk moved as an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. This was the first time that he had ever disagreed with his colleague Alderman Sauer. The latter had said that Mr. White was a fit man for the place to which he had been named. He disagreed with Mr. Sauer.

The roll was called and the members explained their vote in several instances. Alderman McClave tried to read an article from an atternoon paper, headed "Mayor Grace as a Fraud." He could not do unit another to accommend the confusion, and Alderman Sauer Such incidents as the read it for him when his name was called. There Alderman Kirk moved as an amendment that it

do so, owing to the confusion, and Alderman Sauer read it for him when his name was called. There were some sharp tilts between Aldermen McClave. Sheils, Slevin and Murphy, in which the three last last named members taunted each other with having been defeated at the recent election.

Alderman Sievin remarked: "I do not agree with Alderman Sheils. The Mayor has no party, as he will find next November."

Mr. White was confirmed by the same vote as Mr. Ford.

AFTER THE ADJ AURNMENT. After the adjournment of the Board the matter was excitedly discussed by the members and others. Aldermen Seaman and Waite did not attempt to defend their action. They were rather anxious to avoid observation. Meeting a reporter of THE TRIBUNE in the Mayor's office, Alderman Waite

"What do you think of to-day's action?"

"What do you will regret it when you see the comments that are made on it by the majority of the newspapers of this city," replied the reporter.

"Well, let me tell you for your own guidance that it will be well for them not to follow the lead of Alderman McClave with reference to money having been the consideration which prompted us to vote as we did."

"I do not know whether you mean that as a

"I do not know whether you mean that as a threat or not, but you may rest assured that most of the papers will treat the matter as they think it deserves."

Soon after the adjournment Messrs. White and Ford appeared in the Mayor's office and took the cath of office. They were congratulated by Comnissiones Thompson, Fire Commissioner Purroy, Justice Power and Supervisor Costigan. WHO POLICE JUSTICE FORD IS.

J. Henry Ford is a native of Massachusetts, and is about fifty-three years old. He has been'a resident of this city for over forty years. He married a daughter of Colonel Charles A. Stetson, for many years the lessee of the Astor House, the West End and other hotels. For several years he kept a liquor store at Broadway and Twenty-fifth-st. It was a famous resort for sporting men, gamblers, and especially the small clique that was intimate with John Morrissey during the last few years of his life. Ford soon became one of Morrissey's most trusted political lieutenants, and where his chief was turned out of Tammany Hall Ford followed his forumes. Since that time he has been a strong opponent of Tammany Hall. He is the leader of the County Democracy in the XIth District. When William Walsh entered upon the office of County Clerk, on January I, 1874, at the request of Morrissey he appointed Ford Law Clerk. He was reappointed by County Clerk Gumbleton, and when Hubert O. Thompson took possession of the office, he promoted Ford to be Deputy County Clerk. County Clerk Butler retained him in that position.

A sketch of Mr. White has already been given in The Tebbure. years the lessee of the Astor House, the West End

REORGANIZATION IN BROOKLYN.

A committee of conference, of seven members, representing the different factions of the Demo-cratic party in Brooklyn, has decided upon a basis for the reorganization of the party. It includes a thorough cratic party in Brooklyn, has accured the reorganization of the party. It includes a thorough the reorganization of the party. It includes a thorough the reorganization of the Democracy of Kings County by election districts, and the appointment of a committee to military to be selected by the Central Democratic Association, thirty by the Democratic General Committee, thirty by the Young Men's Democratic Club, and the remaining sixty to be chosen from the Democratic of the maining sixty to be chosen from the Democratic of the English that all he knows about his becoming a member of the Cabinet, and say.

General Longstrect also discredit; the rumors by saying that all he knows about his becoming a member of the Cabinet, and say.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN A TANNERY.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 22 .- The boiler in Q. Williken & Son's tannery exploded this afternoon, nearly demolishing the building, which was of little value. There were seven men in the building at the time of the osion, three of whom were blown some distance and usly injured, but none fatally. The loss to the firm

THE STAIR TAX SALE.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The State tax sale will be continued on Wednesday, Nov. 23, beginning with ands in Tioga County. NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

NO REMOVALS EXCEPT FOR CAUSE. COLD COMPORT FOR OFFICE-SEERERS-PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S DECIDED REPUSAL TO TUEN GOOD MEN OUT OF OFFICE TO MAKE ROOM FOR FAC-TIONAL FRIENDS-THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADVISING AND ACTING-FORECASTS OF THE NEW CABINET.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Nev. 22 .- A certain Congressman ame to this city a few days ago to "fix up" one of he post offices in his district. He is a Stalwart, was an active "Grant man" last year, and is a per-sonal friend of President Arthur. With these circumstances in his favor he made no doubt as to his to the Capital transacted without delay. He came away from his interview with the President, howhis account of that interview, Mr. Arthur received him wi h great cordiality, heard his plea in behalf of his candidate for the post office, and then asked if there were any just grounds of conclaint against the way the office was now managed. The Congressman replied that the office was run manner satisfactory to the public, but that the postmaster was a "rampant Blaine man." This he thought sufficient ground for removing him, and putting one of "our friends" in his place. The President replied that he had made up his mind that the only safe rule for him to follow was to remove nobody without cause during the term of office fixed by law. If he departed from his rule in one case, he would have to in anoth r. There was no place to draw the line except in front of it. He did not think, however, that he was under any obligation to reappoint officeholders at the expiration of their terms. Wherever the law had fixed a definite term it was fair to conclude that the intent is to terminate the claim of the incumbent on the place at the end of that period, and leave the appointing power entirely free to select a new man. The President went on to say in substance that he believed it to be in the interest of harmony in the Republican party, as well as of the good of the public service, to observe strictly the spirit and letter of the law. When he term of the postmaster was about to expire he should be glad to confer with the Congressman as to a proper man to succeed him but it was useless to urge his removal. The Congressman was not convinced by this argument. He believes the true course for the Administration to pursue is to turn out all office-holders who were opposed to Grant last year, fill their places with the faithful adherents of the Third Term faction, and thus attempt to control the next National Convention for Grant if he is a candidate, or for Arthur if Grant is but of the way. He admits, with some chagrin, his surprise at finding that

the President had determined on quite another policy, and could not be talked out of it. Somewhat in the same line was the experience of a New-Yorker who has been for years a political lieutenant and intimate social friend of President Arthur. This gentleman fixed his eye on a desirable office, and, after thinking the matter over for a month, told the President he would like to have it Is the place vacant?" the President asked. " No : it's held by a man who was appointed by Hayes," Do you know of any reason for removing him ?" 'I know of none except that I would like the office

myself." "Come and see me about it thirty days before the incumbent's commission expires," said the President. "I have made up my mind that all officials shall serve ont their terms unless they fail to perform their duties properly." This is in brief the report of the conversation as given by the office-seeker himself, who says that the President is a shrewd and longheaded politician, but a poor distributor of patron-

The vote on the confirmation of Mr. Ford was then proceeded with. It resulted precisely the same as the preceding one, Aldermen Waite and Seaman voting with the Democrats. The President announced that Mr. Ford was confirmed as Police Justice. The announcement was received with mingled cheers and hasses.

Alderman Saner moved that the Board should adjourn. This, after considerable wrangling, was lost by the usual vote of 12 to 9.

Alderman Murphy then moved to take from the table the nomination of Andrew J. White for Police Justice. was shot. This gentleman took it as quite a dent told him he was as much his friend as ever, but his position was very different now that the responsibility of making the appointment was put upon him. He wanted to be quite frank, and in order that there should be no misunderstanding he would say that he did not feel in the least bound as President to appoint men whom he had recommended as Vice-President. It was one thing to advise and

Such incidents as these are much talked about and have greatly cooled the ardor of office-seekers generally, and particularly of those members of the Grant faction at Chicago who have been expecting to step into good places with no more trouble than to display their "306" badges. There is some comfort for them, however, in the fact that in all the forecasts of the new Cabinet which have come from the close friends of the President no man has been mentioned who was not an advocate of Grant's nomination last year, with the exception of Mr. Chaffee, and he is now counted as belonging to the Grant element by reason of recent family ties.

FAILURE NUMBER TWO. EX-DEPUTY AUDITOR LILLEY DISCHARGED BY THE COURT-A STRANGE BLUNDER SOMEWHERE.

HBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Nov. 22.-The case of F. P. Lilley, ate Deputy Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, adjourned from yesterday, was called up this afternoon by Commissioner Bundy. Two post-office clerks were examined and testified to the authenticity of the papers presented yesterday. Mr. Cook then presented the statement of P. H. Woodward, embodying the information he received from Brott, and on which he swore out the warrant for Lilley's arrest. Mr. Totten objected to the admission of Woodward's statement. After some discussion Commissioner Bundy fruled out the statement. Mr Totten asked for the discharge of Mr. Lilley, and the Commissioner granted the application and Mr. Lilley was discharged.

The weakness of the prosecution in this case is due to an inexcusable blunder on the part of some one. Colonel Bliss says: "Had my instructions been carried out the result would have been very different. I ordered the arrest of Mr. Brott, who different. I ordered the arrest of Mr. Brott, whose absence at the hearing lost us the case, kirott arrived in town Thursday morning and was run out of town Saturday morning, it having leaked out that we intended to have him appear in court. Certain persons arranged with him Friday night to leave town. Had he been arrested as I desired, our evidence would have been sufficient." Who it was that gave the information to the Star Konte men Colonel Bliss could not state. It must have come, however, from someone in the confidence of the prosecution.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CABINET.

JUDGE TAFT AND GENERAL LONGSTREET THE SUB JECTS OF POPULAR RUMOR. Washington, Nov. 22 .- The arrival in this city of ex-Attorney-General Taft and General Longstreet has revived the rumors which associate their names with positions in President Arthur's Cabinet, and it is currently reported that both of these gentlemen have come to Washington to consult with the President on this subject, Judge Taft,

THE RODGERS IN THE ARCTIC SEAS. Washington, Nov. 22.—Under date of October 16 Lieutenant Berry writes from St. Lawrence Bay reporting that he arrived there the morning before. After his report of September 27 he proceeded to Herald Island, where he made search for traces of the Jeannette without finling any. He found a Lieutenant Berry then went to the coast of Siberia, but owing to heavy sea could not send a boat ashore. After waiting forty-eight hours for better weather he kave up landing and put out for an

island near Cape Serdge, where he erected a house | READY FOR THANKSGIVING.

island near Cape Serdge, where he erected a house and left Master C. F. Putnan in command of a party of six, to remain until the ice will permit of their being taken off again.

Lientenant Berry adds: "Our provisions have all proved to be of excellent quality, and we are in every respect well provided for the winter. As soon as the ice opens next summer I shall proceed first to Plover Bay and fill up with coal, then to St Mich-ael's for mail before returning to the Arctic to con-tinue the search. All are well on board." tinue the search. All are well on board.

COST OF THE PENSION ARREARS ACT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 22,-To secure the passage of the Arrears of Pensions bill in Congress, a portion of a letter from Commissioner Bentley was read, which was interpreted so as to give the impression that the estimated outlay under the bill would be between ability to get the business which had brought him \$11,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Mr. Bentley, in reply to private inquiries, said that his letter was not written in regard to the total outlay under such a bill as ever, in bad spirits and bad temper. According to that which was passed, and that his opinion had not been asked in regard to that bill. He ventured the opinion, without previously examining the records, that the Arrears bill would cost at least thirty millions. Within a week, and after a preliminary examination, he expressed the opinion that fifty or sixty million would be a low estimate of the total outlay under the Pension Arrears act. Then the flood of new claims, to which the Arrears bill had given rise burst upon the office, and all former estimates were again found to be too low.

Much incredulity has from time to time been expressed by Congressmen, who supported the measure, in regard to the accuracy of the Commission er's estimates, and it was said in the last session of Congress that they were extravagant and untrustworthy. At last an opportunity is afforded to learn, with a close approach to exactness, what the measure will cost the Government, supposing that all arrears shall have been disposed of by the end of

There are now pending 22.704 claims, which, if granted, will entitle the claimants to arrears, the average of arrears to each claimant being \$1,300. If the proportion of rejections from this number is the same as from claims already adjudicated, there the same as from claims already adjudicated, there will be granted 195,482 claims with arrears. A simple process of multiplication shows that these claimants will under the law be entitled to \$245,126,600. Commissioner Dudley in his estimate of the total makes an allowance of about fifteen millions for claims which will drop off before the time named, and thinks the total will be about \$225,000,000 stated in regard numbers. \$235,000,000, stated in round numbers.

COMMENTS ON THE TENTH CENSUS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Nov. 22,-Joseph C. G. Kennedy, who took the census of 1850 and 1860, thinks the present census work has been extravagandly conducted, and that its results will not be conspicuously accurate. "More than four millions of dollars," he says, "have been expended on a census promised in rapidity of completion to be photographic, and in its cost not to exceed three miltions of dollars to complete, print and distribute; yet before a single volume appears the Superintendent disappears. The census bulletins," Mr. Keunedy continued, "have been conspicuous for their inaccuracy. On January 7, 1881, Secretary Schurz communicated to Congress the complete returns of the population of each State and Territory on June 1, 1880. On the 17th of January, 1881, General June 1, 1880. On the 17th of January, 1881, General Walker reported that "the last returns of population were received at this office on the 15th of January, 1881, completing the tenth census of the United States." In this report the population is given for each State and Territory, and in not one instance do the figures corresp and with those printed recently in General Walker's report, These are facts that, if properly followed up, I think, by a facts that, if properly followed up, I think, by a committee of investigation will surely lead to some interesting explanation as to where the vast sum ap-propriated for the census has gone."

SENATOR CAMERON'S PROGRAMME.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Nov. 22.-Senator Cameron, Pennsylvania, is here furnishing his new house for the winter. His friends say that the supersession of Internal Revenue Collector Davis, of Pittsborg, by "Frank" Case is to be accomplished at once. It is to be followed by the substitution of new men m all the Internal Revenue offices of the State.

Nevin is to be Surveyor of the Port of Phitadelphia.

Galusha A. Grow is to be the next candidate for Governor.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1881. Employes of the Executive Mansion expect that President Arthur will move into the White House on Tuesday next. The President to-day appointed J. Samuel Frazier, of Ohio, to be interpreter to the Legation of the United States in Japan.

Criminal Court this afternoon and pleaded " not guilty "

It is understood that President Arthur has decided to appoint F. J. Phillips private secretary as soon as Mr. Brown retires from the position. Mr. Phillips has been

Some time ago, at the request of the Department of State, the United States steamer Hanger, Communiter Phillips, was ordered to Acapuico to protect the United States Consul at that place, who, it appeared, had had some difficulty with the inhabitants. A telegram from commander Phillips was received by the Secretary of he Navy to-day stating that Consul Dexter had left the outry two mouths ago.

The annual report of Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department covering the operations of the Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, has just been completed. The total number of arrests was 279. Sixty-nine of the persons arrested were convicted and sentenced. The aggregate sentences of the imprisoned was 303 years and the total amount of flues assessed was \$10,004. The amount of counterfeit money captured aggregates \$389,978.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

A LECTURE AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB BY THE REV. DR. A. D. MAYO.

The Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo lectured last night in the theatre of the Union League Club on " Education in the Southern States, its Condition and . Needs." Among these present were the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, Dexter A. Hawkins, Peter Cooper and the Rev. Dr. S. Irenaus Prime.

There are ten million young people, the speaker sald, enrolled in schools in the Northern States, who are being taught by nearly two hundred thousand teachers. The vstem of public schools is very complete, and reaches its bighest development in the West, where it is supplemented by a university. It is as good a system as any can be that rests upon the people, and it has all the merits and defects of a democracy. There is no feature of American life that gives so much promise for the future. In the North we are working carnestly to educate the masses. Every child has now a fair chance o being educated.

The close of the war saw the complete destruction of the ducational system of the South, which had for its purpose the instruction of the reigning classes. Schools, academies and universities were shut up and their endowments destroyed. In the sixteen States there were not sixteen schools on a good foundation. The Government, after the war, had much confiscated property, and many good schools were built by the Freedman's Burcau. Under the rule of the carpet-bargers there was an house attempt to establish a school system, but it failed because they were working in a country they knew nothing of. But both attempts did great good, for they educated the Southern neople. These people did a trementous amount of thinking between 1865 and 1870. The first thing they did, when they regained their power, was to establish a school system; and there is one now in all the sixteen States in operation or on paper. In all except three States there is a fair division between the white and black people of the school fund. But even in West Virginia and Maryland the students do not get more than four or five months' schooling yearly, and in the more Southern States, taken as a whole, they do not get much more than a year's schooling in a lifetime. The schools are not yet what they are in the North, because the reigning classes and the professions do not favor them unreservedly, and because there is no powerful press to sustain them. The fact that the attempt has been made is encouraging, and there is material for teachers in the members of families material for teachers in the members of families material for teachers in the members of families material for deachers in the members of families material for teachers in the members of families material for teachers in the members of families material for deachers in the members of sunders made noor by the war, not to be found elsewhere.

The lack of a good system of schools has resulted in a degredation of labor, and an utter lack of skined labor. It has produced a host of ignorant voters. Justice demands that the North should help the South never possible way to develop its schools. This must be done by developing those that it now has in its ow cademies and universities were shut up and their en dowments destroyed. In the sixteen States there were

"I know," said the little girl to her elder

BUSY PREPARATIONS FOR A MERRY DAY. HOW THE ANNUAL THANKSGIVING WILL BE PASSED -GOOD CHEER ON ALL SIDES-WHAT IS SEEN IN THE MARKETS-FEA-TS PREPARED FOR THE

Thanksgiving Day, judging from the prepa rations that are making, will be observed in this city to-morrow with as much spirit as in any former year, saddened only by the remembrance of President Garfield's death. Unless there is an unexpected break-up in the weather, which has very much to do with the sum of enjoyment on a holiday, everbody will have the opportunity of enjoying the occasion after his own fashion-Business in stores and shops throughout the city will be suspended, the Exchanges and marts of trade will be closed, the public buildings will have their doors barred, and the whirrand hum of machinery will be stopped in factories and workshops. Downtown the streets will be comparatively descried, but the streets and avenues uptown will be enlivened by troops of men, women and

children out in the pursuit of pleasure.

There will undoubtedly be much speeding of trotters along the boulevards and drives and through suburban lanes, each mag with his head and tail up, doing his best to outrus his neck-and-neck neighbor. The churches may not be througed, but in some there will be large congregations. In many, if not all, of the theatres extra matiness will be given in the afternoon to crowded houses, if the past is repeated, and in the evening at balls and parties young people of the giddy kind will celebrate the occasion by skipping on their heels and toes for hours and hours in the waitz and quadrille. With all this cheer and goodwill, those to whom exist-

once brings a small measure of happiness and a large measure of pain will not be forzotten; but through the efforts of the charitably inclined the day will abound with enjoyment to these because of its pleasant contrast to the days going before and those to follow. As in former years, the inmates of the hospitals, almahouses and prisons of the city will enjoy the inxury of a bill of fare actually of more than one course, with fruits and nuts to finish off with. A similar feast will be prepared for the inmates of the private hospitals, asylmas, homes, nurseries and newshovs lodging houses, with muste and singing and other exercises to add to the cheer. In the poorer quarters the honest workingman will smack his lips with his family over the fat goose done brown with no need of helping his appetite along with walnut catsup or Worcesterebire sauce. So far, too, will the hand of charity be extended that the trainp will lave an opportunity in certain quarters of giving his stomach a surprise by filling it to repletion with bread and podutoes and coffee at first-hand, and of stuffing his pockets too (by getting in the line again and repeating the performance) with enough to last all the next day.

Scenes in the Markets. neasure of pain will not be forgotten; but through the

SCENES IN THE MARKETS.

hand in the markets yesterday, where there was great the butchers said. The poultry dealers had it all their own way. There were turkeys everywhere at Fulton Market. They hung from hooks in rows with the long necks dangling down, or were packed in trays and boxes, or erammed into humiliating positions

poke, after paying for it, and march oil with it over all shoulder.

So far as the fish-markets are concerned there might as well be no Thanseriving Day. Only that branch of the business which comes under the head of shell-fish receives anything like a fair recognition at this season of the year. But there are fish in market, not many now, however, for the season has been poor. What few there are look tempting and inviting. In the suit-water varieties, the unixet cod sells for 6 cents a pound, and the live cod brings 8 cents. Haddock have assumed their Thanksgiving pitce and sell at 8 cents, while halbut are soil for 20 cents.

Among the shell fish, of which the market has a large quantity just now, a tirs large clams are worth 81 per

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE DAY. One of the special features of the entertainment at Blackwell's Island will be a concert by the Mozart Musical Union, of which J. C. Julius Langbein is president. Dinner will be served in the several institutions. It is not customary for the Commissioners of Emigra-

grants at Ward's Island, because they have not the money at their disposal for that surpose. Superintendent Floyd Kane, at the Island, will, however, provide fruit and an extra bill of fars for the immitrants.

At the Five Points House of Industry dinner will be served to the children at 10 clock in the playroom, and at 20 clock services will be head in the chayel. At 20 clock dinner will be served to the outside poor. As the institution is largely dependent on voluntary contributions an appeal for all has been made.

Dr. Kennion has amounced that he will serve his usual Thanksgiving dinner to the homeless and friendless at 20 clock at No. 152 Southest. His coffee are will be brought into requisition and will, as usual, receive

by the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, where a diumer will be served as usual on Thanksgiving Day. A similar request has been made by C. O'Connor, the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Ledging House in Duamest. On Monday nothing had been received for the diumer which is expected by the boys. At the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers dinner will be given to about 2,000 women and children. Services will be held, consisting of singing, addresses, readings and recitations. Contributions of money and provisions are solicited.

Services will be held, consisting of singing, addresses, readiness and recitations. Contributions of money and provisions are solicited.

The New-York Infant Asylum, which affords shelter and medical attendance to homeless women and their children, will observe the day in its emptomary fashlon. The managers announce that provisions and elething will be thankfully received at the House of Reception at Tenthave, and Sixty-first-st. The country home is at Mount Vernon, in Westchester County.

Two handred disabled soliders and the widows of soliders who died in the late war are in the care of the Union Relief Association. Contributions are asked by the association that a Thanksgiving dinner may be emit to each of their homes. Provisions may be sent to each of their homes. Provisions may be sent to day to each of their homes. Provisions may be sent to day to the Twenty second street armory.

Dinner will also be served at the Colored Orphan Home, at the Wilson Industrial School and at the rooms of the Andulohn Boys at Madison-ave, and Forty-fifth-st. The St. Vincent's Home will not have a celebration until it is settled in its new house at Lafayette-place, and Great Jonessat. Over Loudo children belonging to the St. Barnadas Home in Malberry-st. will also be served a Thanksgiving dinner. Money and food are solicited.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

Among the various sports and pastimes that have been announced, the games of the Manhattan Athletic Club, which were postponed from election day, are conspicuous. The programms comprises runs of 75 and 250 yards, half mile, and one mile, all bandicaps; two mile walk, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; 220-yards hurdle race, handicap, 10 yards limit; boys' race, 16 years and un-der, 120 yards, handicap; 440-yards run for those who

der, I-20 yards, handicap; 440-vards run for those who have never won a prize at that distance, and 600-yards run from scratch. The entries are stready nu acrous. The games will begin at hall-past 2, and will take place, no matter what the weather may be. Gold medals will be given to first and second in each event.

A Thanksgiving rifle match will take place at Creedmor. Forty prizes, varying in value from \$1 to \$15, will be drawn from a grab-bag by the winners. A paper-chase will be given by the Westchester Have and Hounds Unb., the start being taken from Schroder's Hotel.

The 5th Regiment will take a jaint to Entabeth, N. J., in the afternoon, where it will be entertained by the 3d Regiment of that city.

FOUR CHURCH WEDDINGS. One of the most largely attended weddings

of the season thus far occurred at 3:30 p. m. yesterday,

in the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth ave. and Tenth st. The persons married were Miss May Appleton, daughter of Daniel F. Appleton, and Gerald Livingsion Hoyt, son of the late Lydig Hoyt.
The Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, rector
of the church, read the service. The chancel was decorated with palms. The groom's brother, Henry 8, Hoyt, was his best man. Goold Hoyt, a cousin of the groom, David Sears, of Boston, William B. Bininger and Francis R. Appleton were the usbers; and Miss Eloise Perkins, Miss Gertrude Hoyt, Miss Annie Smith and Miss Minnie Griswold were the brides-maids. The dresses of the latter were of white satin surah, covered with silk mull and point lace. The trains were of shell pink corded sitk. The coranges, cut square, were edged with embroidery, and fichus of silk musin edged with point lace were worn by each brides maid. They carried large bouquets of white chrysanthemums. The bride's dress was of avory satin, the front trimmed with point lace, which was carried back to the train and caught in the revers. The bottom of the train was shirred and puffed. of the train was shirred and puffed. The costume included a basque which was cut aquare in the neck, and edged with point lace. The English collar was trimmed with penris. The yell was of toile, and fastened with an aigrette of diamonds and a wreath of orange blossoms. A large band bouquet of white roses and fillies-of-the-valley was carried. A large reception followed the ceremony at the house of the bride's father. No. 28 East Tritry-sixth st. The pariors were decorated, and many time wedding presents were exhibited. Among those present at the church were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lorillard, Mrs. Lonis Lorillard, Miss Helen Beckman, the Misses Leavitt, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Whitney, Mrs. J. F. Kernochan, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Miss Marquand, Mrs. W. H. DeForest, Mrs. E. Authon, Mrs. J. W. Beckman, Miss Nellie Beckman, Mrs. P. J. Sands, the Misses Sands, Mrs. nochan, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Miss Marquand, Mrs. W.
H. DeForest, Mrs. E. Authon, Mrs. J. W. Beekman, Miss
Nellie Beekman, Mrs. P. J. Sands, the Misses Sands, Mrs.

you near your mother tell you to come right into the news!" Willie—"Stop 'minding me of it; I'se twying to fordet it."—illarvard Lampoon.

William Kent, Miss Emily Pell, Miss Breese, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Pyle, Miss Pyle, Mrs. A. H. Stevens, Mrs. W. B. Snattuck, Miss Cora Richardson, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. R. S. Clark, Mrs. George A. Osgood, Mrs. William Joy, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Livermore, Mrs. D. Torrance, Miss Vanderbilt, Colonel and Mrs. Lewis Fitzgerald, the Misses Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Berryman, Mrs. L. W. Jerome, Mrs. A. J. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Elizabeth U. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dinsmore, the Misses Webb, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hoyt, August Belmont, Jr., Miss Ressie Morgan, Mrs. Edward Morgan, Mrs. Ernest H. Crosby, the Misses Schleffelin, Miss Mary Jones, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. C. Grancklyn, Mrs. W. Hoyt, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. George Hamilton, Mrs. Roach, Miss May Work, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. Howard Potter, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Remsen, the Misses Remsen, and Mrs. Caldwell.

A wedding occurred at half past 11 o'clock yesterday

A wedding occurred at half past 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Francis Eugene Grant marrying Sarah Josephine Ricck, daughter of J. C. Rieck. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland, rector of the church. E. H. Maison, H. B. Dick, Frederick Ricck and G. W. Livermore were the ushers. The bride's dress was made of white satin with a train trimmed with a coquille ruching. The front was laid in kills with revers of crystal embrodered lace on each side. The trille veil was held by a pompon. A wedding breakfast was given at the house of the bride's father,

In the Church of the Holy Trinity, at 3 p. m. yesterday, Mrs. Jennie Fawcett, daughter of the late E. Smed-ley, was married to W. H. Mooney by the Rev. Dr. W. P. was married to w. H. Mooney by the Enache Smedley Watkins, pa-tor of the cauron. Mass Blanche Smedley stood with her sister during the service. B. Brown was best man, and the bride was given away by her coust, the Rev. T. E. Smedley. The bridal costume was made of copper-colored satin.

There was a small attendance in the Tabernaele Baptist Church, at 3 p. m. yesterday, to witness the marriage of Mrs. Lilian MacGeorge to Edward John Harding. The paster of the church, the Rev. Robert B. Hull, united the pair. Messrs. Roux, Henderson and Whitney were the ushers.

HELPING POOR CHILDREN.

WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. MR. BRACE'S REPORT AT THE TWENTY-NINTH AN-NUAL MEETING-WORK THAT IS WELL ORGAN-IZED-WHAT THE LODGING-HOUSES HAVE DONE -SENDING CHILDREN TO THE WEST.

Interesting reports were made at the twenty ninta annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society, held at the American Exchange National Bank yester-The following were elected trustees for three years: W. ils James and Lucius Tuckerman. Secretary Brace in his annual report includes those from superintendents and others in charge of the various auxiliary institutions work of the society, he says in effect, is now so well organized that there is no need for any child in New-York to be homeless, or to beg or steal for a living. Those who are too ragged and dirty for the public schools, or who are forced to spend a part of the day in street occupations, have schools adapted to their needs and their emplayments. Since it began its work the society has and other parts of the country. The East Eleventh-st. and West Eighteenth-st. lodging-houses need rebuilding on a larger scale, and \$40,000, says Mr. Brace, would erect a large and tasteful building, accommodating 150 oys, with chapel and gymnasium, and school-rooms for 250 more day scholars. More and more children are brought into the half-time industrial or public scho

every year.

The lodging-houses of the society have sheltered and partly fed and instructed about 200,000 different boys and girls during the twenty-eight years of its existence. Over 100,000 poor little gir. have been taught in the in-dustrial schools, and although four-lifths of them were children of drunkards, it is not known that even a score have entered on a criminal life or become drunkards. The police statistics of crime show that during a portion of the period through which these figures run the commitments of young girls and women for vagrancy fell off from 5,880 in 1860 to 1.541 in 1880, or from one in every 1881₂ in 1860, when the population was 864,224, to one in every The commitment of petty girl thieves fell off from one in every 739 in 1863 to one in every 3,870 in 1880. This, Mr. Brace remarks, certainly looks like som effect from reformatory efforts. A remarkable effect

of all these reform movements is seen in the general reduction of crime in this city, as shown by the police report made in 1830-a decrease of nearly 25 per cent in all crimes against person and property during the past six years. This reduction has gone on regularly in years both of business depression and pros perity, and proves that the supply of thieves burglars, vagrants and regues is diminishing. The rent, food, clothing, books, etc., were \$81,543-54, which divided by the average number in daily attendance, 3,664, gives the annual cost of each child at 22.5. The cost for each child in the public schools in 1878, exclusive of rents, food or clothing, was \$18.94. In the society's lodging-house, 14,442 boys and girls were fed, sheltered, and taught during the past year at a total expense of \$56,739.42. Deducting the receipts, together with the cost of construction, \$84,000.33, the net cost was \$22,689.09, dividing this by the nightly average attendance, the average cost to the public of each child for the year is \$38.84. The average cost per year of each prisoner in the Tombs is \$107.75; and the Roman Catholic Protectory draws from the city treasury over \$100 annually for each of its inmates.

During the last year, the society placed out, mainly in Western house, \$3.840 children, at a Rotal cost of \$30,563.01; the average cost to the public being \$8.23. At an asylum or poor-house the cost would have been nearly \$140. The benefits of the Summer Home were cuboved by 3,883; the net expenses were \$4,176.70 (deducting the cost of construction, \$17,204.44), the average cost to each child being \$1.58. Speaking of the Western emigration of children, Mr. Brace says:

"An interesting feature of this branch of our work the

Brace says:

"An interesting feature of this branch of our work the past year has been the part taken by individual citizens in it. Mr. J. H. Hewson sent out a party of tifty children at an expense by 8750. The Rev. Dr. Brigot, Editor of The Raphis Examiner, dispatched a party of twenty-six children at his own expense, and looked after each child: he afterward said that the hours spent with these poor children, when preparing for the lourney, were 'among the happiest of his life.' Mr. Whitelaw Reid continued his benevolent efforts with the trust funds put in his hands, and sent out sixty persons, in quiring closely life the history of each child, and showing much person, alsympathy and interest for every member of the party. Two ladies from Boston sent about 100 children; and a lady from Morristown sent out 166 children with means provided through a bequest from her mother, and proposes to send over 100 this animan. Mrs. J. J. Astor still continued her 'New-Year party' of one hundred homeless boys, at an expense of \$1,500, making a colony of \$13 children whom she has sent to the West, at an expense during the past few years of \$11,657. Surely no money given in charity could produce such in-reaching results. A number of poor families were also sent to the West with special funds."

Of the Italian schools on the East and West Sides an excellent report is made; the average attendance has increased, as has the number of garments made by the girls in the various industrial schools of the society.

The report of the treasurer, George & Coe, shows the annual receipts from all sources to have been \$234,892 25; the total expenses, \$230,919 17, and the balance on hand November 1, 1881, \$3,973 08. Brace says; "An interesting feature of this branch of our work the

THE EIGHTH DAY AT BILLIARDS.

The games in the billiard tournament yesterday were more than usually interesting. Two of them were won by one point each, and a third by seven. There were five games played in all. The first one was between Slosson and Wallace, and was wen by the latter, the score being 200 to 199. Slosson's best runs were 13, 10 and 11, Wallace's being 15, 14, 12, 13 and Wallace's average was 2 66-67, Slosson's 2 65-67.
 Gallagher and Heiser next met. The game was slow and uninteresting, and the winner's average was the lowest of the tournament. Gallagher won by 21 points. His best runs were 21, 10 and 13. Heiser only made double figures once, 18, in the twenty-fourth inning. Gallagher's average was 2 6-37; Heiser's, 1 86-93.

The third game of the day was between Gallagher and Carter. Gallagher played somewhat better than in the former game, and the finish was most exciting. In the seventy-fifth inning be had 186 points, and had 14 to make. Carter was 197. Gallagher, by good play, ran 13, and failed to count on the winning shot, which was a most difficult one. Carter then ran the required three.

most difficult one. Carter then ran the required three. Gallagher's best runs were 20, 10, 10 and 13. Carter made runs of 16 and 27. Carter's average was 2 46-77; Gallagher's, 2 45-77.

In the evening Sexton defeated Morris easily. The final score was 158 to 200. Morris's best runs were 10, 15 and 10. Sexton made runs of 15, 12, 12, 15, 14, 32 and 11. Sexton's average was 3 4 7; Morris's 2 23-28.

The final game was between Schaefer and Dion, and was watched with great interest, because its result was a turning point in the tournament. Schaefer was defeated by six points. Notwithstanding the recognized abilities of the players, the averages were low. The game was close throughout, the lead varying frequently. There was a scene of much excitement toward the close. The audience, more than a thousand people, rose to its feet and applicated almost every shot. Schaefer's best runs were 11, 25, 15, 22, 10 and 10. Dion's best were 12, 12, 12, 11 and 11. Dion's average was 2 21-37; Schaefer's, 2 18-37.

Annoying: Nurse-"Come, Willie, didn't but hear your mother tell you to come right into the

THE COURTS.

AN ACTION ON AN OLD MORTGAGE. Mary S. Bradley began recently an action in the Supreme Court against Charles Buck, Theodore W. Dwight, the president and fellows of Yale College, the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women and many others to obtain a decree permitting her to re-deem an old mortgage on certain real estate, comprising in whole or in part the lots in the lower half of the block in whole or in part the lots in the lower half of the block between Lexington and Third-aves, lying west, north of East Thirty-seventh-at, and a portion of the lots on the south side of that street at its junction with Third-ave, and also for an accounting. Professor Theodore W. Dwight made the argument yesterday on behalf of the defendants. Justice Larremore reserved his decision, Wood, Butler and Morris appeared for Mrs. Bradley.

CIVIL NOTES.

The name of the Yonkers Rapid Transit Railway Company was changed yesterday to that of The Yonkers Rapid Transit Railway, New-York division by an order granted by Justice Donohue in the Supre Court, Chambers. Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, appointed Clar-

ence L. Burnet, yesterday, to take testimony in the divorce suit of Mrs. Rebecca C. Smith against Abram Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were married in Stapleton, S. I., in 1850. Mrs. Smith now lives in Brooklyn and her husband in St. Joseph, Mo. A suit brought against James H. Breslin, of

the Hotel Brighton, Coney Island, charging \$5,000 damages for false imprisonment, in which the plaintiff is Charles Schultz, a waiter in the hotel, came to trial in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday. On July 30, 1830, Schultz was arrested upon the charge of stealing two soft-shell crabs, worth fifty cents, from the kitchen of the hotel. He was locked up, but the matter was not pressed. The jury yesterday disagreed.

Douglass Campbell yesterday renewed his application to Judge Truax in the Superior Court, Chambers, to have the order of arrest vacated which had been issued against Alfred Smith in the suit began by Hatch & Peters, bankers of No. 25 Pine-st., against sy taten & reters, canners of No. 20 Timese, sgainst Smith and a man known as General Ransom, to recover \$6,000, alleged to have been lost at play in their gam-bling house in Twenty-fifth-st. by George Tompkins, the confidential clerk and cashier of the plaintiffs. Judga Truax reserved his decision.

CALENDARS-NOVEMBER 23.

CALENDARS—NOVEMBER 23.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMSERS—Held by Donobase, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Calendar called at 11 a. m. Nos. 10, 21, 29, 30, 41, 51, 59, 71, 77, 80, 87, 60, 92, 93, 94, 91, 109, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 119, 103, 134, 152, 154, 155, 167, 160, 161, 165, 177, 131, 184, 155, 186, 187.

SUPREME ODUST—SPECIAL TREM—Held by Lairemore, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Law and Fact—Nos. 10, 120, 118, 138, 119, 55, 172, 183, 184, 180, 195, 198, 199, 209, 68, 97, 102, 207, 027, 209, 201, 216, 216, 216, 226, 270, 277, 272, 223, 239, 240.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART L—Held by Lawrence, J. Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Nos. 726, 81, 1283, 106, 501, 684, 695, 1047, 544, 1408, 1471, 824, 657, 1826, 1622, 1209, 1913, 1716, 976, 1750, 529, 925, 1319, 1086, 1387, 1388, 1402, 1472.

684, 685, 1047, 244, 1408, 1471, 824, 967, 1898, 1892, 1999, 1813, 1715, 576, 1750, 529, 925, 1319, 1886, 1387, 1388, 1462, 1472, 14

542.
PARTS II AND III.—Adjourned for the term.
MARINE COURT—THIAL TERM—PART I.—Adjourned for the MARINE COUNT-TRIAL TREM-PART 1.—Adjourned for the term.

PART II.—Held by Nehrbas, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m.—
Nos. 5861, 6813, 6274, 5754, 5796, 5811, 5807, 4334, 5567
6933, 4712, 5982, 6129, 5978, 6039, 5941, 5832,
PART III.—Held by Hawas, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m.
6122, 4372, 6249, 6290, 6309, 6793, 6734, 6134, 6884, 5316,
6100, 3021, 5119, 5807, 5003, 6392, 3432, 3473, 5509, 5568,
3764, 5897, 6740, 6975, 4843, 6992, 6434, 6334, 6248, 5964,
6413, 6413, 6418, 6429, 6422, 6424, 6881, 6427, 6428,
GENRIAL SESSIONS-Held by Smyth, J. The People agr.
Mary Communit, nomicide: Mary Anne Riley, robbery; Kate Main, robbery; Charless B. Buchanan, burgtary; James Daly, burglary: Kate Sanders, grand larceny; John Smith, grand
larceny; Kate Keppel, grand larceny; John Smith, grand
larceny; Anthony Suffrage, grand larceny; William H. Sout,
grand larceny, Anthony Suffrage, grand larceny; William H. Sett,
John Murphy, grand larceny; Henry Bergman, grand larceny;
Charles Hiss, petil larceny. James Powers, assant and battery. Fred Buchanan, assant and battery; Jacob Looshtman,
petil larceny.
PART II.—Held by Cowing, J.—The People agt. Matthew petit larcenty. Held by Cowing. J.—The People agt. Matthew Lynch, felonious assault and battery; Edward Brackea, felonious assault and battery; Edward Brackea, felonious assault and battery; Joseph. Morton, burglary; George Brookeen, burglary; Joseph. Morton, burglary; George Brookeen, burglary; James Cansidy, burglary; John Mc'erthy, burglary; James Shilivan, burglary; Frederick Pi expand larcenp; James Bonnelly, grand larceny; Sarah Randil, larceny from person, John Camingham, larceny from person; John Carke, petit larceny. William Newboldt, petit larceny; John Matterson, petit larceny; Abert Swann, petit larceny; James Gilenstein, felonious assault and battery.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS, PROCEEDINGS, ORDER OF ADJOURNMENT AND CALENDAR. ALBANY, Nov. 22 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down:

to-day the following decisions were handed down:
Parker agt. Baster: Slamen agt. Watkins; Chambertain agt.
Spanquer: Ferguen agt. Crawford: DeAldama agt. Lasslag,
Rendali agt. Wonvind: Bennett agt. Brooke, the Continental
National Hank of New-York agt. Fownsond: Russell agt.
Hart. Hoffman agt. the New-York Central and Hudson Biver
Earlight and Company: Cary agt. Fowler: Bevier agt. Covell. Nolan agt. the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company;
Graham agt. the Firemen's Insurance Company: Butler agt.
Kidder: Arcall agt. Jacobs, Powers agt. Smith: Story agt.
the New-York Elevated Railroad Company-Reargument ordered.

Finnizan act, the Peeple—Judgment approved, Davis act, Clarke—Decree affirmed with costs, Albany city Savings Institution act, Birdick; Dilliber act, the Home Life Institution Company, Moore act, Gadsden, Company: Wentflek agt. McColter-Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event. Davis agt. Leosobi-Order of General Term reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs, and ordered that appellant be entitled to the whole of the surplus moneys, and that they be paid over to him. Gardner agt. Gardner-Order reversed and motion denied with costs.

with costs.

Bay set: Baoh: Seile k ag. Tillman—Order aftirmed and Judgment absolute ordered for respondent, on stipulation, with costs.

Britotic St. Sawyer—Judgment affirmed, and Judgment absolute ordered for respondent, on stipulation, with costs.

Coice agt. Appieby—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Coice agt. Appieby—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The following business was transacted:

Motions—Blake agt. James—Motion to dismiss appeals aggregated agt. Britotic Judgment Jud

No. 400—Felix Devlin, ie pondent, agt. St. Reeners and others, appellenta. Argued.
Order—In the Court of Appeals to-day it was ordered that this court take a recess from Wednestay, November 23, at 12 p. m., to Monday, November 23, at 2 p. m. to Monday, November 23, at 16 p. m. that the rule allowing causes to be set down by counsel be suspended during the remainder of the present session, when the trule allowing causes for any earlier day than herefolius agreed upon; that on and after Thurstay, December 1, 1881, during the present session no day calendar will be made up, but cases will be called beginning on that day with the first in order of the general calendar, number not before that is disposed of, and the last paragraph of Rule 21 will be applied and enforced.

The longituding is the day calendar for Wednesday, November 23, 1881—Nos. 364, 495, 407, 290, 291, 321, 391, 343.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Nov. 22.-The following busiiess was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United

No. 765-George Williams and others agt. Calvin Ciaffin and others-Dismissed per stipulation, each party to pay its and others—Dismissed per supulsation, each party to pay the own costs.

Nos, 1-7 and 108—Lincretia Bronsom, executrix, agt. John N. Schutten and others and William Locachi K and others. Nos. 112 and 113—Augustan sched, labe Collector, art. Edward Warbury and others and Evuls Grossmann; Nos. 116 and 118—C. C. and P. R. Reddeld, executiors, agt. Amanda 1.6 and these and others and Moncried Altichel and others—Argument concludes. National Bank of Gloveraville, New-York, agt. James H. Johnson—Argued.

No. 146—Reuben T. Pollard and others agt. H. J. Vinten—Passed.

No. 140—Reuben T. Pollard and others agt. H. J. Vinton-Passed,
No. 41—Reuben T. Pollard and others agt. The United States Mail Line Company, Passed,
No. 142—Stroon L. Jones and others, assignees, etc., agt. George W. Dow. Disantssed under linke left.
No. 143—Isaac C. Bateman and others agt. D. R. Firman, assignees, Submitted,
No. 143—The City of New-Orleans agt. The New Orleans,
Mobile and Texas Radiroad Company. Continued.
No. 145—John W. Janes agt. Louis McMurray. Continued No. 146—Janes. A. Louisn agt. The City of Memphist Passed.

Adjourned.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Boston, Nov. 22.-A special dispatch from St. John, N. B., says the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Com-GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 22.-A special dispatch from

Dallas to the News says that the stock of Waterman & Meyer, of Gainesville, has been attached. Liabilities, \$15,000; assets, \$8,000.

URGING PROHIBITION.

The Board of Managers of the National Temperative Society held a meeting yesterday at No. 58 Reade-st., with William E. Dodge in the chair. It passed a resolution addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, asking them to adopt and propose to the several States an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholid beverages.